

**SELF ACTUALIZATION OF ROCCO IN ABBY GREEN'S
THE LEGEND OF DE MARCO**

THESIS



**Submitted as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Sarjana Degree of
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2015**

DECLARATION

This thesis entitled *Self Actualization of Rocco in Abby Green''s The Legend of De Marco* contains materials which have been accepted for the award of Sarjana Degree of English Department Faculty of Letters and Humanities UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. And to the best of my knowledge and truly, it contains no material previously publishes or written by other person except where due references is made in the text of the thesis.

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*THE LEGEND OF DE MARCO***

**This thesis has been approved by the Advisor and could be proposed to fulfil the
requirement of Sarjana I Degree of English Department Faculty of Letters and
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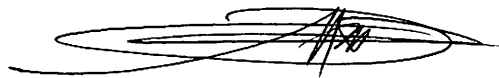
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ABSTRACT

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Pertiwi, Setianingrum Indah. 2015. Self Actualization of Rocco in Abby Green's *The Legend of de Marco*, English Department, Faculty of Letters and Humanities, State Islamic University Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

Advisor: Itsna Syahadatud Dinuriyyah, M.A.

This thesis is conducted to analyse the novel by Abby Green entitled *The Legend of de Marco*. This novel tells about Rocco's life. He is from poor family in Italy. His mother was a high-class prostitute worker, and his father is a wealthy man who has big influence in Italy.

This thesis focuses on the Rocco which is concerned to the life process of Rocco in fulfilling self-actualization. The objective of this thesis is to describe the characteristic of Rocco by revealing the life process of him in achieving self-actualization. Dealing with the investigation above, the making of this thesis applies human needs theory by Abraham H.Maslow. Besides, this thesis is provided by the theory of new criticism as supporting theory to analyse the character and characteristic. This thesis applies descriptive qualitative method in conducting the thesis. The data is analysed by reading, understanding, and identifying.

After analysing, it is found out that the novel entitled *The Legend of de Marco*, Rocco has fulfilled his needs as human and he successfully achieves self-actualization as the peak of human needs things when he is a boss. At this peak position, Rocco feels the maximum satisfaction and so much pride as a human. He uses all his potential to get his destiny which is a wealth and respectable man.

Key words: Self-Actualization, motivation, human needs hierarchy

INTISARI

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Skripsi ini mencoba untuk menganalisa novel dari Abby Green yang berjudul *The Legend of de Marco*. Novel ini menceritakan tentang Rocco yang berasal dari kalangan miskin di Italia. Ibunya adalah seorang pelacur kelas atas dan ayahnya adalah seseorang yang berpengaruh pada saat itu di Italia.

Skripsi ini focus pada analisa Rocco dalam memenuhi kebutuhan self-actualisasi. Tujuan dari skripsi ini diantaranya untuk menggambarkan pengkarakteran dari Rocco dan untuk mengungkap proses dari Rocco dalam memenuhi kebutuhan self-actualization. Berhadapan dengan focus acuan diatas, kajian ini menggunakan teori kebutuhan manusia oleh Abraham H. Maslow. Selain itu kajian ini juga menggunakan teori new criticism sebagai teori pendukung untuk menganalisa karakter dan pengkarakteran. Metode yang digunakan adalah deskripsi kualitatif. Data dianalisis dengan membaca, memahami, serta mengidentifikasi.

Dari analisa data tersebut, kajian ini menemukan bahwa dalam novel *The Legend of de Marco*, Rocco telah memenuhi kebutuhan manusia dan dia dapat meraih aktualisasi diri sebagai kebutuhan puncak manusia ketika dia menjadi seorang boss. Diposisi puncak tersebut Rocco merasakan kepuasan serta kebanggaan sebagai seorang manusia. Dia menggunakan semua potensi yang dimiliki untuk meraih tujuan hidupnya yakni menjadi seseorang yang kaya dan dihormati oleh semua orang.

Kata kunci: aktualisasi diri, motivasi, hirarki kebutuhan manusia

CHAPTER I

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INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Literature is the kind of writing which most persistently and provocatively engages with the uncanny aspects of experience, thought and feeling (Bennet and Royle 35). It means, literary works can influence and bring the new experience for the readers. By reading the literary works, it makes the readers feel something new that never comes in their life before. Indirectly, the kind of writing can influence the thought of the readers.

Then, literature has been used to designate any 'imaginative', 'creative' or 'fictional' writing, whether in poetry, drama or prose (Wolfreys, Robbins & Womack 62). In literature, literary works are created based on the creativity and developed by imagination. Imagination and creativity are the materials to make literary works such as poetry, drama, and prose.

Novel is kind of prose. The term "novel" is now applied to a great variety of writings that has in common only the attribute of being extended works of fiction written in prose (Abrams 190). From the definition above, novel is the idea of the author that contains variety imagination of him. Although novel is a fiction that comes from author's imagination, novel often tells about the human life such as the human psychology, the struggle to reach the dream, the process of self-actualization, humanity and other.

Robert said that literature is related to the truth of human life which is based on situations that have never occurred, and which may never occur (qtd. in Farida 1). That means literature talks about something that exists in people life and makes us understand about humanity values. It makes literature and humanity cannot be separated.

Rianti states that all people in the world are made to fight, fight for their hard life to be someone better in their future (qtd. in Novianti 3). Human has a feeling to survive in a bad condition in their life and get up to reach a better life until reaching the peak position in their life. In this case, it is known as self-actualization. Based on Maslow self-actualization process is development of potential power hidden in human. Generally, human has a hidden potential which needs to be enriched and makes them to have a good personality (Goble 51).

Some novels that show the process of self-actualization to be the core idea come from Abby Green, entitled *The Legend of de Marco*, has published in 2012. She is an Irish writer who lives in Dublin and writes for Harlequin Mills and Boon Modern Romance, or Harlequin Presents as it is known in North America. The main character in the novel itself is Rocco de Marco. He is a young man around 30. An Italian who has bad experience in the past and when he was teenagers, he moves from Italia to London and became a boss. For Rocco, to be a boss is the top of his needs, because he wants to show that he is exist.

The fulfilment of needs cannot be separated from human. Noviana in her thesis says that we as human being cannot be separated from a wide range of needs, whether material or spiritual needs (3). The human fulfil their needs of material can make them respected by another. In addition, needs of spiritual are the balancing material needs.

The need of material appears in the main character of the novel, Rocco. His mother is a high class where that sleeps with his father and his mother passed away when he was young. His father was one of the city's wealthiest men. Unfortunately, Rocco's father does not accept him as a son.

Rocco wants to be accepted by people. He wants people around him avowed his existence. So, he moves from Italy to London. Rocco starts new life and his career. By his intelligence, he can be the owner of International De Marco, one of famous factories in London.

Here, Rocco's struggle to reach his dream is the main point of this study. Rocco can show his self-actualization which according to Abraham Maslow's in his book *Toward a Psychology of Being* that every human being needs to actualize himself or herself since self-actualization is one of human's needs (3).

By those struggle points of Rocco de Marco's self-actualization depicted on above, this study starts. This study starts to describe Rocco's self-actualization to be a boss, especially in his way to reach his dream to be a respected person.

1.2 Statement of Problem

By the background of the study above, the statement of problems are formulated as follows:

1. How is Rocco described in *The Legend of de Marco* novel?
2. How does Rocco show his self-actualization in *The Legend of de Marco* novel?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Based on the statement of problems that are stated previously, the objectives studies are:

1. To describe the character of Rocco de Marco
2. To describe Rocco in showing his self-actualization

1.4 Scope and Limitation

The study focuses on how the main character, Rocco de Marco in *The Legend of de Marco* show his self-actualization based on physiological needs, safety needs, love/belonging needs, esteem needs, and self-actualization in Maslow's Needs Hierarchy's pyramid.

1.5 Significant of the Study

The research gives benefit to the readers in understanding the pyramid of Maslow's Needs Hierarchy. In addition, this study is meant to give contribution toward the study of literature, especially for student in State Islamic University of

Sunan Ampel Surabaya who applies Maslow's Needs Hierarchy to analyse literary characters.

1.6 Method of the Study

This study used the library and online researches in the process of collecting data for this study. The main source which used is the novel itself, *The Legend of de Marco*. In gaining more knowledge this study collected the data from books, article, journal, and other printed materials from library or internet.

To support the analysis, this study used descriptive qualitative method in order to analyse deeper. The method is used because the study consists of the description of self-actualization which relates with the person's personality. By using the method, the writer described the details of Maslow's Needs Hierarchy's theory that showed in Rocco's character.

There are several steps to analyse the data. They are:

1. **Reading the novel carefully for several times. This is to learn the content of novel intensively so it can prevent misunderstanding in analysing.**

2. **Underlining, understanding, and identifying *The Legend of de Marco* carefully.**

3. **Analysing the related data according to Abraham Maslow's theory**

1.7 Definition of Key Terms

In the analysis, the important terms needed to be noted, are listed as follows:

1. **Self-actualization** : Human need for self-fulfilment (Encyclopedia of

Psychology)

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2. **Motivation** : An active state occurs only in a given moment or situation when the organism is actually aroused
(Encyclopedia of Psychology)

3. **Human need's hierarchy** : Maslow's hierarchy of needs is an ascending order, or Hierarchy, in which biological needs are placed at the bottom and social needs at the top (Plotnik and Kouyoumdjian).

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CHAPTER II

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LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Theoretical Framework

The second chapter consists of the theories used to analyse the novel, Abby Green' *The Legend of de Marco*. Hierarchy of Human Needs by Abraham Maslow is the main theory and New Criticism as the supporting theory.

2.1.1 Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs Theory

Humanism is a system of thought in which human interests and values are of primary importance (Schultz 305). Indeed, Plotnik and Kouyoumdjian in their book *Introduction to Psychology* said that the humanistic approach emphasizes that each individual has a great freedom in directing his or her future, a large capacity for achieving personal growth, a considerable amount of intrinsic worth, and enormous potential for self-fulfilment (10). Humanists believe that people do not only have a negative side, but also have creativity, and evolve their potential. This concept of human nature-freedom, potential, creativity is the most distinctive feature of the humanistic approach and sets it far apart from the behavioural and psychoanalytic approaches (Giorgi qtd. in Plotnik and Kouyoumdjian 10).

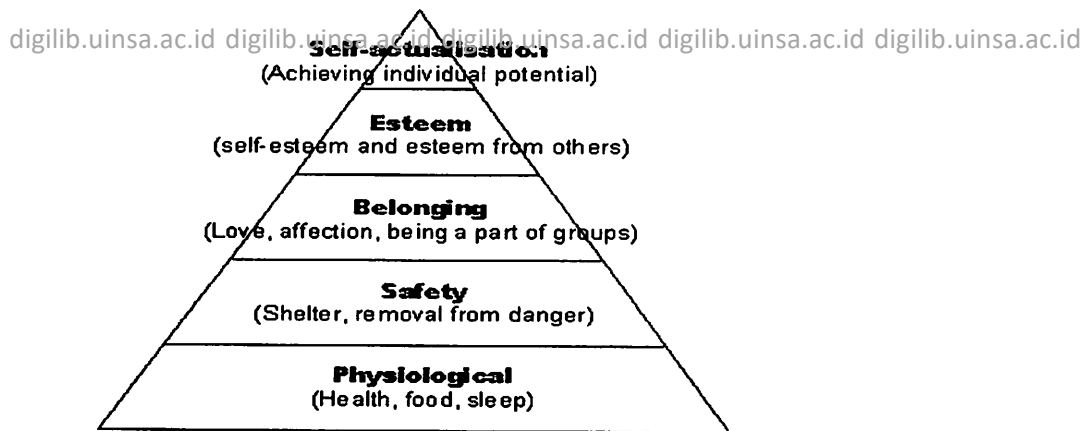
Abraham Maslow (1908-1970) is considered the founder and spiritual leader of the humanistic psychology movement. He was strongly criticized behaviourism and psychoanalysis, particularly Sigmund Freud's approach to personality (Schultz 308).

According to Maslow, when psychologists study only abnormal, emotionally disturbed examples of humanity, they ignore positive human qualities such as happiness, contentment, and peace of mind. The humanistic approach was to be a new way of perceiving and thinking about the individual capacity, freedom, and potential for growth (Plotnik and Kouyomdjian 10).

Maslow's theory does not derive from case histories of clinical patients but from research on creative, independent, self-sufficient, fulfilled adults. Maslow concludes that each person is born with the same instinctive needs that enable us to grow, develop, and fulfil our potentials. (Schultz 308).

In his book *Motivation and Personality*, Maslow classifies five hierarchies of needs. They are physiological needs, safety needs, belongingness and love needs, esteem needs, and self-actualization needs (Sobur 274). Maslow's hierarchy of needs is represented by a pyramid. The needs are arranged in order from strongest to weakest (Schultz 311). It means that the basic needs are the most important needs for human life. If physiological needs are satisfied, it will make people motivated to fulfil the next needs that is safety needs. If safety needs are satisfied, people will do the next needs, and so on.

The following Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs represent as a pyramid below:



2.1.1.1 Physiological Needs

The first level of hierarchy needs consist of physiological needs. The basic needs and strongest in human needs hierarchy needs to save their life in the physical side, needs of food, drink, house, sex, and oxygen (Sobur 274). Someone who feels lonely and hungry, he or she will prioritise food to save his or her life than completing their social need.

Maslow feels that physiological needs are adequately met for most people in our society. When these needs are met, the next need on the hierarchy emerges as a dominant force in controlling and director behaviour (Herbert qtd. in Muthmainnah 10). Undoubtedly, physiological needs have a greater personal impact as motivating forces in cultures where basic survival remains an everyday concern because a need that has been gratified no longer serves to motivate behaviour; the physiological needs play a minimal role for most of us (Schultz 313). Unsatisfied the physiological needs influence someone's thought and attitude. People can be angry and confuse

when they are very hungry, moreover they cannot concentrate well if they are hungry. It makes physiological needs became the most important needs for people.

2.1.1.2 Safety Needs

When all physiological needs are satisfied and are no longer controlling thoughts and behaviours, the needs for security can become active (Boeree qtd. in Muthmainnah 11). Abraham Maslow in his book *Motivation and Personality* said that he may categorize roughly as the safety needs: security, stability, dependency, protection, freedom from fear, from anxiety and chaos, need for structure, order, law, limits, strength in the protector; and so on (Maslow 39). These needs represent a need for safety or security in our environment.

According to Maslow, safety needs was felt by people when they explored their society. For example, when they felt in danger by the sound of thunder, the flash of lightning, etc. Such as kids, an adult person also needs to save, but it is more complex (Sobur 275). As long as people grow up, they will be more complex their safety needs. Such as, many people insure their health to insurance company recently. They not only insure their health, they also insure their wealth, such as the car, house, etc. It proves that people need to satisfy their safety needs.

2.1.1.3 Love and Belonging Needs

If both the physiological and the safety needs are fairly well gratified, there will emerge the love and affection and belonging needs, and the whole cycle already described will repeat itself with this new centre (Boeree qtd. in Muthmainnah 12).

These needs can be expressed in a variety of ways. It can be expressed through a close relationship with a friend, lover, or mate, or through social relationship formed within a group (Schultz 314). Some of the people complete this needs with various ways, such as join a club in school, church, communicate with neighbour, or volunteering for a service organization, but when people cannot do that they will feel loneliness and friendlessness.

Maslow did not equate love with sex, which is a physiological need, but he recognized that sex is one way of expressing the love need. He suggested that the failure to satisfy the need for love is a fundamental cause of emotional maladjustment (Schultz 314).

2.1.1.4 Esteem Needs

After all mentioned needs above have already fulfilled, everyone has a strong desire for a stable, firmly based, usually high evaluation of themselves, for self-respect, or self-esteem, and for the esteem of others (Maslow 45). Maslow said that these needs may therefore be classified into two sets. The first is self-respect. It desire for strength, for achievement, for adequacy, for mastery and competence, for confidence in the face of the world, and for independence and freedom. Self-respect is the appreciation of them, creates confidence and understanding ability. Second is self-esteem. It include the desire for reputation or prestige (defining it as respect or esteem from other people), status, fame and glory, dominance, recognition, attention, importance, dignity, or appreciation (45).

Satisfaction of the self-esteem or self-respect need leads to feelings of self-confidence, worth, strength, capability, and adequacy, of being useful and necessary in the world. When these needs are not satisfied, individual has feelings of inferiority, of weakness, and of helplessness.

2.1.1.5 Self-Actualization Needs

When someone has satisfied four level of needs, the final level of development, which Maslow termed self-actualization, can be reached. Even if all these needs are satisfied, people may still often (if not always) expect that a new discontent and restlessness will soon develop unless the individual is doing what he, individually; is fitted for. A musician must make music, an artist must paint, a poet must write, if he is to be ultimately at peace with himself. Maslow says it as “what a man can be, he must be. He must be true to his own nature.” This need we may call self-actualization (Maslow 46). It refers to human needs to increase their potential. Each people satisfy this need to increase their potential in different ways. For one person, it may be expressed to be an ideal teacher, or it can be an achievement athlete.

One of requirement to reach self-actualization needs is satisfying of four levels of needs before; physiological needs, safety needs, love and belongingness needs, and esteem needs.

One of the characteristics of self-actualizing people according to Maslow in his book *Motivation and Personality* are:

1. Realistic

It is the human ability that can see the real reality without involving desire and hopes. They are able to view things logically and rationally and have a more efficient perception of reality. They have a superior ability to reason and to see the truth (Maslow 153).

2. Acceptance

It is an attitude to respect and accept themselves, others and nature in their weakness. If they make a mistake, they do not regret deeply. They have no a reason to shame or anxiety unless they are in certain condition (Maslow 155).

3. Spontaneity, Simplicity, Naturalness

Spontaneous in their inner life, thoughts and impulses, they are unhampered by convention. Their ethics is autonomous; they are individuals and are motivated to continual growth (Maslow 157).

4. Problem Canterng

It focuses on problems outside themselves and cantered in other. They have a mission; commitment in life requiring much energy, their mission is their reason for existence. They also focus on what job they do now because their job is included in their responsibility and their mission (Maslow 159).

5. The Quality of Detachment: The Need for Privacy

They are considered socially as an introvert person because they do not need other people and believe in their potential. They are simply more

autonomous than most people and do not crave support. This independence may make them seem unfriendly, but actually they have a good sociability (Maslow 160).

6. Autonomy

Self-actualization people rely on the inner self for satisfaction. Stable in the face of hard knocks, they are self-contained, independent from love and respect. They are independent of environment influence and the outside satisfaction because they rely on their potential (Maslow 162).

7. Continued Freshness of Appreciation

Self-actualization people have the ability to perceive and feel their environment with freshness, wonder, and awe. They appreciate what they have and take a little for granted (Maslow 163).

8. Peak Experience

They have what is called a peak experience or mystical experience.

According to Maslow, the peak experience need is not a religious experience or spiritual experience because it can be experienced by the subject through such as books, music, and intellectual activities (Maslow 164).

9. Gemeinschaftsgefühl (Sense of community)

Maslow adopted Alfred Adler's concept of social interest to indicate the sympathy and empathy self-actualizing persons have for all humanity.

Although irritated by the behaviour of other people, Self-actualization people feel a kinship with and an understanding of others as well as a desire to help them (Maslow 165).

10. Interpersonal relations

Self-actualization people have a deeper interpersonal relation with someone who has the same characters, ability, and talent. They are easily touched by the children. In fact, they can be rude when dealing with people who are arrogant and hypocritical (Maslow 166).

11. The Democratic Character Structure

Maslow states that people who are self-actualized have a democratic character in the best sense. They are free from prejudice, and then they tend to be respectful to all people. More than that, they are willing to learn from anyone who can teach them regardless of degree, education, age, race, or political beliefs (Maslow 167).

12. Discrimination between Means and Ends, Good and Evil

They have the ability to distinguish between means and ends, and in general they are more focused on the goal. They can make an activity that most small and routine into a fun activity or action (Maslow 168).

13. Philosophical, unhostile sense of humor

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They generally have what Maslow called “sense of humor philosophical”.

While most people like humor that humor is based on the weakness and suffering of others with the purpose to mock or laugh at others, with a sense of humor and philosophy, people who self-actualized like humor that expresses criticism over ignorance, forgery, or fraudulent human being (Maslow 169).

14. Creativity

For Maslow, is not a surprise if he finds that the people who are self-actualized having creative traits. Maslow interprets their creativity at this as a form of action that is original, naive, spontaneous as that found in children who are still innocent and honest and according to Maslow again, that the manifestation of the creativity does not have to always be the creation of works of art, writing, or the creation of scientific works are heavy and serious, but it can also be the creation of something simple (Maslow 170).

15. Resistance to enculturation; the transcendence of any particular culture

They are the ones that can be autonomous and dare to make their own decisions, even though the decisions are different or contrary to public opinion. The rejection of this enculturation does not mean that they are dissidents or plaintiff customs authority, but rather means that they are the

ones who always try to maintain certain foundations, and are less affected by the culture of the society (Maslow 171).

16. Imperfections

It is painfully aware of own imperfections, joyfully aware of the own growth process. Impatient with self when stuck, real life pain, not imagined (Maslow qtd. in Sahuri 22).

This is quite an amazing set of attributes. According to Maslow's research, self-actualizers seem almost perfect but they do have human flaws and imperfections. On occasion they can be rude, even ruthless, and they experience doubts, conflicts, and tension. Nevertheless, such incidents are rare and less intense than for the person who is not self-actualizing (Schultz 321).

2.1.2 New Criticism

New criticism introduced to America and called "close reading," has been a standard method of high school and college instruction in literary studies for the past several decades. So in this sense, New Criticism is still a real presence among us and probably will remain so for some time to come (Tyson 135). At that time New Criticism become a new standard that is introduced to high school student or even college in literary text analysing. At the past people analyse literary text based on author's life and book's history. It is supported by Tyson's statement that previously, biographical-historical criticism was popular among literary critics (136).

This study uses new criticism as the supporting theory to analyse the novel as Tyson said; new criticism is the main tool in analysis to reveal the true meaning of a text based on the text itself (136). It means that new criticism does not need both the author's background and intention or the reader's response to getting meaning of the text. Prior to the emergence of new criticism, people analyse a literary work based on the author's background.

Unlike biographical-historical criticism, new criticism focuses its analysis on the literary text, instead of on the author's life and time (Tyson 136). Further, Tyson explained that new critics believe that a literary text is sometimes more meaningful and complex than its author's intention. The text's meaning could be dissimilar with the meaning which was constructed by the author (137). Wrong impression about the literary text might be constructed if the focus of analysis is put on the author's background. Then, the best way to get an understanding of a literary text is by examining its own details.

Neither the author's intention nor reader's responses are discussed in a New Criticism research. Reader's emotion and attitude towards a literary text (also known as affective fallacy) might confuse the text through the reader's personal past experiences (Tyson 137). The readers' personal life or background will affect his or her assumption about the literary text when she/has an emotional bond with the text. Hence, applying both the author's intention and reader's response towards a literary text might not exactly represent the literary text itself.

New Criticism approach requires a scrupulous analysis of the formal elements of the literary text to help us reveal its theme (Tyson 137). Tyson mentioned that formal elements are elements forming the literary text. Those elements include *images, symbols, metaphors, rhyme, meter, point of view, setting, characterization, and plot*. The elements work together to shape an inseparable whole of literary text which is called organic unity (138). These elements can help the readers to understand contain literary work more clearly and deeply.

Based on the elements above, this study only focuses on character and characterization. This element is to complete the first problem of statement. A character, then, is presumably an imagined person who inhabits a story although that simple may admit to a few exceptions (Kennedy 45). The readers imagine an interpreting character in the story. Although the writer has created these characters, the reader can imagine it. Abrahams said that character are the represented in a dramatic or narrative work, who are interpreted by the reader as being endowed with particular moral, intellectual, and emotional qualities by inferences from what the persons say and their distinctive ways of saying it-the dialogue- and from what they do-the action (33). In this situation, the readers determine the characters based on their personality or attitude in the story. It makes the reader have different thought between writer and reader, or another reader in character imagination.

Di Yanni says a character in fiction can be conveniently classified as major and minor, static and dynamic. A major character is an important figure at the centre

of the story's action or theme (38). Usually, major character appears when main conflict happened. It makes major character becomes "soul" and influence the story.

According to Di Yanni, minor characters are often *static* or unchanging: they remain the same from beginning of a work to the end. *Dynamic* characters, on the other hand, exhibit some kind of change-of attitude, of purpose, of behaviour-as the story progresses. Readers should be careful not to automatically equate major characters with dynamic ones or minor character with static ones (38).

According to Kennedy characters, may seem flat or round, depending on whether a writer sketches or sculptures them. A flat character usually has only one outstanding trait or feature, or at most a few distinguishing marks (46). At the beginning until the end, the flat character is only described by one certain characteristic. This character has monotonous characteristic and has no changing.

Round characters, however, present the reader with more facets- that is; their authors portray them in greater depth and in more generous detail. Such a round character may appear to the reader only as he appears to the other characters in the story. If their views of him differ, the reader will see him from more than one side (46).

Reflecting the novel chosen in the study, Rocco is considered as a major character as him actions are very important for the story. The major character it can be a developing character as the change he has from being nobody in the past, and being somebody in the future.

The character becomes a prominent thing in this study since it focuses on the major character, Rocco. By analysing his character, this study intends to tell how the characters built by their speech and action to reach his self-actualization.

The character also has characterization. Characterization is the means by which writers present and reveal character (Di Yanni 38). The author simply presents the characters talking and acting and leaves the reader to infer the motives and dispositions that lie behind what they say and do. The author may show not only external speech and actions, but also a character's inner thoughts, feelings, and responsiveness to events for a highly developed mode of such inner showing, see the stream of consciousness. In telling, the author intervenes authoritatively in order to describe, and often to evaluate, the motives and dispositional qualities of the characters (Abrams 34).

Di Yanni says that there are six major methods of revealing character in fiction. They are narrative summary without judgment, narrative description with implied or explicit judgment, surface details of dress and physical appearance, character's action what they do, character speech-what they say and how the way they say it, and character's consciousness- what they think and feel (39).

On the other side, characterization is the way the author gives information to the readers of what kind person that the author depicts in his/her work. Through characterization, the readers are expected to know and understand the character of the novel. That is why this study used characterization as her tool to reveal the personality and the characters traits of the main character, Rocco.

2.2 Review of Related Studies

There are some students who had used the theory of Maslow's Human Needs Hierarchy but in different novel for their analysis. These studies had been done by the student of UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta for purpose of analysing the main character using psychological approach. The first study is *A Main Character Analysis of My Sister's Keeper Movie Using Hierarchy of Human Needs of Abraham H. Maslow's Theory* by Febry Indah Sari. She focused on the needs examination of main character which motivates her to claim her mother in the film and to describe the main character in fulfilling her needs based on Abraham Maslow's theory.

The second study is *A Main Character Analysis of The Zahir Using Hierarchy of Human Needs of Abraham H. Maslow's Theory* by Cut Muthmainnah. She focused on explaining the needs of the main character which motivates him to search his wife that implied in the novel and describe the main character in fulfilling his needs viewed from Abraham H. Maslow's theory.

The difference between Febry's and this study is she used film as her object, while this study uses novel as this object. Then, the difference between this thesis with Cut is she only described the main character to complete character needs based on Abraham Maslow theory, in this study, the writer analyses how main character shows his self-actualization deeper than another needs, so that the result is more detail. Besides that, this study uses New Criticism as supporting theory.

CHAPTER III

ANALYSIS

This chapter is divided into two parts. First, this study analyses the character of Rocco in *The Legend of de Marco*. Second, this study analyses how the main character fulfils his needs and shows his self-actualization.

3.1 Rocco's Character

Abrams says that characters are the person represented in a dramatic or narrative work, who are interpreted by the reader as being endowed with particular moral, intellectual, and emotional qualities by inferences from what the persons say and their distinctive ways of saying it-the dialogue- and from what they do-the action (33). Di Yanni says a character in fiction can be conveniently classified as major and minor, static and dynamic (38).

In *The Legend of de Marco*, Rocco de Marco is included in the major character because novel itself tells about Rocco's life since he was young until he is a boss. As said by Di Yanni above, the characters are not only divided into major and minor, but also static and dynamic. Rocco is not only as a major character, but also as the dynamic character. This is because the attitude and behaviour of Rocco are unstable. According to Kennedy, characters may seem flat or round (46). Rocco also includes in round character because he has random attitude.

The character also has characterization. Characterizations are the means by which writer presents and reveals character (Di Yanni 38). The characteristic of

Rocco is described below:

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3.1.1 Suspicious

Rocco is described as a rich and successful man. He has many kinds of employees. One of his employees is Steven Murray who stole one million euro company money and ran off. Moreover, Steven Murray has twin sister Gracie O'Brien. At the first time Rocco is suspicious of Gracie because she comes to the office to find Steven. Rocco feels that Gracie cooperate with Steven to steal company money.

'You knew who I was last week when we met.'

It wasn't a question. She shook her head again. There was a quivery feeling in her belly at the thought of that meeting now. 'No ... I didn't. I had no idea. Until that man came and used your name.'

As if not even listening to her, Rocco de Marco said, 'You were there with Murray as his accomplice. You and he cooked the whole thing up.' (Green 27).

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Rocco and Gracie had met earlier at a party where Rocco is the host.

Rocco is invited Gracie to chat, and Gracie did not know who Rocco is at the time. She only comes to the party at the request of Steven because he does not have a partner for party invitation. Unfortunately, Rocco is suspicious greatly to Gracie.

Although in the story Rocco and Gracie eventually establish a love story, but nonetheless sometimes Rocco's suspicion appears.

The second after he'd asked the question a cold trickle of realisation wound its way down his spine. His desire to trust her mocked him. How could he have been so stupid? Before Gracie could answer he laughed out loud. 'Dio. Of course you were! You must have been planning a nice long overseas trip with your brother and the million euros he'd creamed off my clients.' (Green 119)

The event above happens when Rocco and Gracie are going from London to Bangkok by plane. Rocco asks Gracie to accompany him for business trip. It makes Gracie think that Rocco put trust on her which unfortunately that is wrong, because when Rocco asks her about her new passport, he suspects Gracie has a plan going to somewhere with Steven.

It shows that Rocco has a suspicious nature to the others. Although he is in a special relationship with Gracie, it does not make his suspicion to Gracie disappears.

3.1.2 Ambitious

Rocco's struggle is to achieve his success which is not easy. He comes from a slum in Italy and has a dim past. His mother is a high class whore that sleeps with his father and passed away when he was young. His father was one of the city's wealthiest men. Rocco gets envy by all wealth and facilities of his father. The statement is explained by the narration below:

'I confronted my father one day outside his city palazzo. I knew where he lived. My mother had pointed it out to me enough times. It was just after she'd died. When I confronted him he spat at me and pushed me down and stepped over me. My two half-sisters were with him and didn't even look my way, even though they'd heard me call him Father. I watched them step into a chauffeur-driven car. I watched how they could just walk away from the unsavoury truth. I envied them their ease and protection. I envied their wealth, which gave them that protection.' (Green 178)

His father did not recognize Rocco as a son. One of those father's men once roughed and beat him that he ended up in hospital. At that time Rocco feels that by becoming a rich man, he will be appreciated and considered by others. It makes Rocco move to London and is determined to become a rich man.

He smiled then, and it made fear inch up Gracie's spine. 'My father obviously had a word with one of his men. As soon as the car pulled away I was dragged into a nearby lane and beaten so senseless that I ended up in hospital. It was an effective warning. I never attempted to see him again. I left Italy and I vowed that one day I would look into my father's eyes and know that I had earned my place in his world, despite his rejection' (Green 178).

From the quote above shows that Rocco is really ambitious to be wealthy and redemptions his father's act in the past. Regarding with bad treats from his father, there is the other reason that makes him so ambitious becoming a successful man. It is place where he lives that is occupied by gangsters who sell narcotic drugs and do so much crime.

'We didn't have a call for the police. They never came. They were as corrupt as we were. There was no social services for us. I hated the brute force of that life, the lack of intellect over chaos and destruction. My mother lurched from one passionate crisis to another. I craved a more ordered world—without that constant drama and uncertainty, the ever-present danger (Gracie 177).

Rocco was not so fancy of being around with his neighbourhood when he was a kid. An unpleasant society that he lived in made him change by leaving Italy to London. Rocco perform a variety of ways to achieve his dreams, not only using his intelligence, but also utilizes his good looking to woo the women socialite, so that he gets the path to respectable circles.

When Rocco had finally left Italy and clawed his way up the ladder he'd taken great pleasure in seducing women from that world.

Women who were privileged. There had been a measure of satisfaction in knowing that they would never touch an icy-cold and unbreakable part of him (Green 129).

Rocco finds to woo the woman who comes from the respectable; it can make the way as one of the influential man in London easier. By approaching women who has such a background will boost his popularity among top.

A sense of triumph snaked through Rocco as he raised his glass in a mirror salute. The prospect of wooing the immaculately bred and oh, so proper Ms Honora Winthrop flowed like delicious nectar through his veins. His gut clenched hard. This moment was it. He was finally standing at the pinnacle of everything he'd fought so hard for. Never had he dared to imagine that he would be in such a position—hosting a crowd (Green 11).

Based on the quotation above, it shows clearly that Rocco de Marco is an ambitious. Being a wealthy and respectable is what all Rocco wants. He performs variety of ways in order to be successful in fulfilling his ambition.

3.1.3 Romantic

Another characterization is romantic. He shows his romantic in different situations. One is when he makes love with Gracie.

He didn't speak for a long moment, and then it was as if the words were being pulled out from deep inside him. 'I want you. I am here because I want you. This whole evening, this past week, ever since I met you ... I've wanted you. Not her. She guessed how I felt. That's why she was so cruel.' (Green 87)

Previously Rocco does not show much interest to Gracie, he always behaves rude but when Rocco begin to realize about his feelings, he tells his feeling to Gracie. Rocco is not only romantic in making love, he is also romantic when he purpose Gracie to be his wife.

‘Gracie O’Brien. I love you more than life itself. Would you come to Rio de Janeiro with me next week and become my wife, with George and Steven as our witnesses?’

Gracie nodded jerkily, tears stinging in earnest now. With a choked voice she answered, ‘Yes. I’d love to come to Rio de Janeiro with

you and become your wife.’ (Green 199)

After Gracie and Rocco making love, Rocco purposes Gracie with diamond ring. Gracie is very happy with the surprise given by Rocco. Based on Rocco’s words and actions, it proves that Rocco belongs to the romantic.

3.1.4 Wary

Another characterization of Rocco is wary. He is wary to anyone curious about his past. Rocco grows up in a slum which is in Italy. His mother is a high class whore that sleeps with his father and passed away when he was young. His father was one of the city’s wealthiest men. Rocco considers that his past is a disgrace and it makes Rocco be wary from anyone who wants to know his past.

This chink in his otherwise solid armour made him wary. People were already curious about his past. He didn’t want to give the hungry English tabloids any excuses to dig even further (Green 22).

Rocco is a successful businessman and make him famous in London. He is not only famous among the officials, but also among journalists. For journalists, a mysterious story is the most exciting thing. Rocco aware of it and he does not want his past discovered by journalists who are curious with him.

“Only to be rewarded just this past week by the same man transferring one million euros to an unlocatable account and disappearing into thin air. The party last week had been a high point—and now this. It was like a punch in the face to Rocco. A sharp reminder that he could never let his guard down for a second” (Green 21)

Rocco's vigilance is not only about his past, but also about his work. At the time one of his employees named Steven Murray stealing company money worth one million euro, it makes Rocco aware that he is always be wary with anything.

3.1.5 Kind

Although Rocco a boss who has power, he remains a human being who has sense of humanity.

It was only when Rocco was pressing the button on the microwave oven that a cold wave of realization washed over him. What was he doing? Feeding the enemy? All because for a moment she'd looked as if she might faint at his feet? Her face had been so pale that it had sent a shard of panic through him, and as much as he wanted to deny it he had to admit that her shock had been almost palpable. And yet every instinct he possessed counselled him not to trust his judgement in this (Green 40)

Based on the quotation above is known that Rocco provides food for Gracie. Although at that time Rocco is suspicious on Gracie, but he still gives her some foods. In addition, he is nice to everyone including his driver.

Rocco sat in the back of his chauffeur-driven car. The London traffic was at a standstill. He could sense the tension in his driver and leaned forward to say, 'Don't sweat it, Emilio. I'm not too bothered about time.' The driver's shoulders visibly slumped a little. 'Thanks, Boss.' (Green 60).

As a boss who has the power, it does not make Rocco being arbitrarily to his employees. London traffic is congested make Rocco gives leeway to the driver to relax a little bit because at that time he is not in a hurry.

The next evidence that shows Rocco's attitude is when he asks Honora Winthrop to apologize after doing bad things to Gracie.

Rocco shook his head. His hands were deep in his pockets and even now Gracie had to fight the impulse to let her gaze drop. His voice was tight. 'Miss Winthrop has gone home, and she won't be back. I must apologise for her rudeness. She refused to come in here and do it herself.' Gracie's mouth opened and closed like a fish. 'You asked her to come in here? And apologise?' Rocco nodded curtly. 'I shouldn't have even had to ask. She had no right to talk to you like that. And she was wrong. You served up an amazing meal.' He shook his head slightly. 'I had no idea you could cook like that.' (Green 84).

Although Gracie is a house maid, Rocco asks Miss Winthrop to apologize to Gracie for her bad attitude. Although Rocco has a bad past, it does not make him to be cruel to the people around him.

3.2 Self-Actualization of Rocco

The Legend of De Marco tells about a boss who has bad experience in the past. Rocco that once came from a polluted environment, his mother a whore, he is an illegitimate child who was not recognized by his father, now he becomes a boss and respectable person for many people.

Therefore, this study uses Hierarchy of Human Needs of Abraham H. Maslow to analyse self-actualization need of Rocco. As it has been explained previously at Chapter II, Hierarchy of Human Needs Theory is divided into five clusters of needs. From the lowest physiological needs, safety needs, love and belongingness needs, esteem needs and the highest self-actualization needs.

If physiological needs are satisfied, it will make people motivation to fulfil the next needs that is safety needs. If safety needs are satisfied, people will do the next needs, and so on.

3.2.1 The First Level: Physiological Needs

The first level of hierarchy needs consists of physiological needs. The basic and strongest needs in human hierarchy needs to save their life in the physical side, needs of food, drink, house, sex, and oxygen (Sobur 274). If human couldn't fulfil this need, it would affect their behaviour. They possibly will get sad, mad, and anxious. A person who gets hungry will think about getting food to eat instead of getting things to wear.

In *The Legend of de Marco*, Rocco food needs are fulfilled well. Rocco is the rich person; it is not difficult for him to satisfy his psychological needs. Rocco himself has a private chef to cook any meals. When his personal chef is on furlough, he keeps the fast food into refrigerator and Rocco can heat up the fast food with microwaves.

Gracie looked down to escape that blistering gaze and saw creamy mashed potato and what looked like succulent beef pieces in a stew of vegetables. This was no standard ready meal—this was from a fancy deli. Her stomach rumbled and she went puce (Green 43).

Rocco gives fast food to Gracie in his apartment. Although it is fast food, the food is described as a luxury food that is only found in five star restaurants. It proves that in the apartment Rocco, he has a stockpile of fast food that can satisfy the needs of the dining and thirst.

The next requirement is sex. Rocco is a handsome and wealthy man. It is not difficult for Rocco to satisfy his need of sex. Rocco has a girl named Honora Winthrop. In the novel, Rocco does not have sex with Honora, but with Gracie. Since meet with Gracie, Rocco feels a great desire with her.

He'd been unable to compose himself, as if confronted with a naked woman for the first time. He cursed volubly. What was it about her that turned him on so effortlessly? She was wild and untamed. As unsophisticated as you could get. Freckles, for crying out loud. All over. All down her legs and arms. And, he imagined, on her breasts, which would be so pale against his skin (Green 66)

Only Gracie can make Rocco's desire on fire. Rocco fulfils his sexual needs through Gracie. They have sex whenever they want.

Gracie's eyes were downcast, and he had to curb the concern he felt. He was struggling to rein in anger mixed with desire. He didn't do this. He didn't become so transfixed with a woman that he left functions early and he didn't make love to women in the backs of cars. It was as if any enclosed space automatically became a provocation, an enticement to seduce her (Green 145).

From the explanation above, it is clear that hunger, thirst and sex are easily fulfilled by Rocco. In this case, Rocco can fulfil the needs without the barriers and obstacles. So, he does not feel the lack in fulfilling the needs. Therefore, physiological needs of Rocco are fulfilled.

3.2.2 The Second Level: Safety Needs

When all physiological needs are satisfied and are no longer controlling thoughts and behaviours, the needs for security can become active (Boeree qtd. in Muthmainnah 11). Abraham Maslow in his book *Motivation and Personality* said that he may categorize roughly as the safety needs: security, stability, dependency, protection, freedom from fear, from anxiety and chaos and so on (Maslow 39).

These needs represent a need for safety or security in our environment.

Someone who is famous like Rocco, he needs guards or security to save his property. Moreover he also puts security in his private apartments to save his property.

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As if he'd read her mind Rocco materialised again a few feet away, with hands on his hips, and said softly, 'Don't even think about it. You wouldn't make it to the next floor before you were returned.' Her heart stammered as she looked at him. 'But ... I didn't see anyone'

Rocco winked at her, but there was no humour on his face. 'Haven't you watched any Italian movies? My men are everywhere.' (Green 39)

Gracie is forced to stay in Rocco's apartment, because Rocco thought that only Gracie who can connect with Steven . When Rocco will prepare meals for Gracie, Gracie thought maybe it is the right moment to escape. As if he could read the thoughts Gracie, Rocco cautions that there are guards everywhere. One more proof that shows Rocco satisfied his safety needs.

A discreet knock on the door at that moment heralded his security man showing Honora Winthrop into the drawing room. The door opened to reveal the icy beauty looking predictably stunning in a black silk draped dress which managed the amazing feat of being completely modest while at the same time daringly see-through (Green 78).

When Honora Winthrop arrives at Rocco's apartment, she is escorted by security. Based on the above information it can be deduced that Rocco can satisfies his safety needs. Rocco cannot feel any treat physically because he has many men to protect him and his wealth. However, it does not make him fully protected. The sense of protection comes out when he meets Gracie.

His face was serious. ‘You brought me back to life, Gracie, and the thought of a life without you in it now terrifies me more than anything else I’ve ever known.’ (Green 198).

Rocco feels protected and comfortable with Gracie. There is something inside Gracie that makes him feel that way. He becomes an open person when he is with Gracie. Rocco does not want anyone to know about his gloomy past. Somehow, he can easily tell Gracie about it.

Gracie is the way for Rocco to fulfil his safety needs. It is proved that Rocco is terribly worried when Gracie disappears from his apartment. It concludes that he needs Gracie to fulfil his safety needs.

3.2.3 Third Level: Love and Belongingness Needs

If both the physiological and the safety needs are fairly well gratified, there will emerge the love and affection and belonging needs, and the whole cycle already described will repeat itself with this new centre (Boeree qtd. in Muthmainnah 12). These needs can be expressed in a variety of ways. It can be expressed through a close relationship with a friend, lover, or mate, or through social relationship formed within a group (Schultz 314).

As human beings, Rocco needs someone he loves or any communication with the people around him. Having handsome face, does not make Rocco difficult to satisfy these needs. Rocco is often going out with ladies of the upper classes. The last woman who is dated by Rocco is Honora Winthrop. Their relationship is not long, because Rocco actually does not like dating with Honora. Rocco does not have any feeling with Honora Winthrop.

He shrugged it off and went to stake his claim on Ms Honora Winthrop. For a brief second a sense of claustrophobia rose but he clamped down on the sensation. He was where he wanted to be, where he'd fought to be. He shrugged it off and went to stake his claim on Ms Honora Winthrop. For a brief second a sense of claustrophobia rose but he clamped down on the sensation. He was where he wanted to be, where he'd fought to be (Green 12).

Rocco often feels claustrophobia (phobia of enclosed spaces) when he communicated with Miss Honora. Other evidence that show it is based on quote below:

It was only when he looked at the leafy suburbs passing by outside the car that Rocco realised he hadn't thought of Honora Winthrop once. Determined not to let the arrival of Gracie O'Brien derail his life any more than she already had, Rocco made a call and ignored the sense of claustrophobia that spiked when Honora Winthrop answered her phone (Green 61).

Based on the quotation above, it indicates that Rocco is actually uncomfortable in doing a communication with Honora, which makes Rocco survived this long, is that Honora is a way for him to reach the peak of popularity in the community.

Gracie is an ordinary girl who does not like girls who have been dated by Rocco before, but Rocco feels that Gracie has a strong appeal and makes Rocco thinking about her. Even Rocco release Honora and he prefers Gracie as his life partner.

He nodded. 'Oh, yes, cara. That's exactly what I wanted to hear. Because, you see, I love you too-only I held back from saying it that day because I was afraid of scaring you away. I knew you had to hate me for hurting you, and I wanted to woo you slowly and methodically—until you fell so deeply in love with me that you would never leave me. But when I got home you'd gone, and all I found was your note.' (Green 197).

Not easy for Rocco to realize his true feelings to Gracie. It takes a long time to make Rocco realizes that he loves Gracie. Rocco feels that his attitude towards Gracie very bad. In addition, the interest in having the women who comes from different circles with it, make Rocco takes a long time to realize that he loves Gracie. Gracie also has the same feeling with Rocco. Gracie loves Rocco.

Maslow argues that people need to be loved and in turn need declare his love. In addition Maslow also likes opinion of Carl Rogers about love, which is the state of deeply understood and accepted it whole heartedly.

As it was said by Maslow that the fulfilment is not only between couple, it also implicates how each individual does it such as friend-to-friend interaction, neighbourhood interaction and organizations. Rocco as a boss is easy to communicate with important people in society, including communicating with person who owns a hotel in Bangkok.

He gritted his jaw and took her arm to lead her into the most exclusive hotel in Bangkok. It was one of the prestigious Wolfe chain of hotels, and he knew Sebastian Wolfe, the owner, personally (Green 136).

It is not easy to know somebody who owns big thing such as hotel in abroad. However, by his good skills he is able to know Sebastian Wolfe personally. It is concluded that Rocco de Marco can easily get what he wants to fulfil his love and belonging needs.

3.2.4 Fourth Level: Esteem Needs

After all mentioned needs above have already fulfilled, everyone has a strong desire for a stable, firmly based, usually high evaluation of themselves, for self-respect, or self-esteem, and for the esteem of others (Maslow 45). Maslow said that these needs may therefore be classified into two sets. The first is self-respect. It is desire for strength, for achievement, for adequacy, for mastery and competence, for confidence in the face of the world, and for independence and freedom. Self-respect is the appreciation of them, creates confidence and understanding ability. Second is self-esteem. It includes desire for reputation or prestige (defining it as respect or esteem from other people), status, fame and glory, dominance, recognition, attention, importance, dignity, or appreciation (45)

Satisfaction of the self-esteem or self-respect need leads to feelings of self-confidence, worth, strength, capability, and adequacy, of being useful and necessary in the world. When these needs are not satisfied, individual has feelings of inferiority, of weakness, and of helplessness.

As human, Rocco has esteem needs not only from her own self, but also from others. If he is unable to satisfy these needs, then he will feel inferiority, of weakness, and of helplessness. Analysis of esteem needs that exist within Rocco will be divided into two branches as below.

First is self-respect. In this case, the major character wants to be free. Free to be what he wants, being rich and he hope can exceed his father's wealth. Even though being rich is not easy. He moved from Italy to London and starts a new career. Using his intelligence he can set up a company called De Marco

International. Rocco has now become a financial expert who is very influential in London.

Rocco De Marco felt contentment ease into his bones as he took in his surroundings. He was in a beautiful room in a world-renowned museum, right in the heart of cosmopolitan London. It had been designed by a famous French Art Deco designer in the 1920s and drew aficionados from all over the world to see its spectacular stained-glass windows (Green 12).

By becoming one of the influential people in London, it makes Rocco satisfied with what has been achieved so far. Rocco really does not think that he gets the position as it was at a relatively young age and in such a short period of time. All the achievements so far made Rocco proud with him-self. In the above quotation is taken when Rocco hosted a charity event organized by his company. Based on the above quote proves that Rocco can satisfy his self-respect.

Second, appreciation of others is also important for humans. Being part of the esteemed not only makes Rocco proud with him-self, but also gives effect to others. Rocco is increasingly recognized. People respect him because of his position, accomplishments, and wealth. Dating Honora Winthrop is one way in which the Rocco to get recognition from the public.

Rocco de Marco regarded the profile about him in the newspaper's financial supplement with a disdainful twist of his lips. A cartoon depiction of his face made his features markedly more masculine and dark. A dart of satisfaction ran through him, however, when his eye went to the picture which had been taken of him with the glacially beautiful Honora Winthrop. He knew without arrogance that they looked good together- dark against pale. It had been taken at the De Marco Benefit in the London Museum the week before. The night he'd embarked on his campaign to seduce his way into respectable society for ever (Green 20).

The esteem is given by another person can be in any form. Profile Rocco appeared in financial newspapers. Although in the news Rocco is together with Honora Winthrop. Not everyone can be a story in a newspaper or magazine. Only those people who are considered important and attractive by society that becomes news. Rocco includes in this categories.

The event above shows that the need for appreciation experienced by Rocco fulfilled very well. The fulfilment of this requirement makes Rocco increasingly close to the highest levels based on Maslow's Hierarchy of Human Needs, self-actualization.

3.2.5 The Fifth Level: Self-Actualization Needs

When someone is satisfied four level of needs, the final level of development, which Maslow termed self-actualization, can be reached. Even if all these needs are satisfied, people may still often (if not always) expect that a new discontent and restlessness will soon develop unless the individual is doing what *he*, individually; is fitted for. A musician must make music, an artist must paint, a poet must write, if he is to be ultimately at peace with himself. Maslow says it as "what a man can be, he must be. He must be true to his own nature." This need we may call self-actualization (Maslow 46). It refers to human needs to increase their potential. Each people satisfy this need to increase their potential in different ways.

After fulfilling four previous requirements; psychological needs, safety needs, love and belonging needs, and esteem needs, then as a man Rocco requires

the fulfilment of higher needs namely, self-actualization needs. It happened when Rocco managed to become a boss and has his own company.

He was finally standing far enough above and away from the degradation of his young life in the slums of a poor Italian city where he'd been little more than a feral child. With no way out. He'd been spat upon in the street by his own father and he'd watched his half-sisters walk past him without a single glance at their own flesh and blood. But he had clawed his way out, with guts and determination and his infamous intelligence. And to this day no one knew of his past (Green 13).

As described above, Rocco from Italy rather seedy area. He should strive to achieve a better life than before. His mother was a prostitute and his father was one of the city's wealthiest men. When he was young, his father did not consider Rocco as a son. This is because Rocco is an illegitimate son, the result of an affair between his father and his mother. His father had two daughters and Rocco still remember when he dumped on the streets while his half-sister did not look himself at all.

Rocco is determined to change his fate by moving from Italy to London. When he arrives at London, he deletes all things related to his past. Rocco does not want anyone to know that he come from the lower classes. Through persistence and intelligence, he manages to gradually top the popularity among the people of London.

Rocco's struggle to reach the success was not easy. He not only uses his intelligence alone in achieving his purpose, but uses his good looking to lure high class women. Rocco think if he has relationship with the women who come from the upper class, it can help him to achieve a respectable position.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

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The Legend of de Marco tells about a successful young man namely Rocco. He has a company called De Marco International. Then, it was known that Rocco has a gloomy past. He was born by a shame of his mother. His mother was a high-class prostitute worker and his father is a well-known as rich man from Italy. This work was written by Abby Green who describes the process in achieving self-actualization. This chapter tells about the final result of the analysis of chapter III.

The result is that Rocco has many characteristics. They are ambitious, romantic, wary, kind, and suspicious. Those characteristics that Rocco has describe about person who is experiencing the process self-actualization.

Rocco does not have any difficulties in fulfilling his psychological needs. All the psychological needs such food, drink, sleep and sex are fulfilled well. He also has the other needs called safety needs. It is also fulfilled well. He is backed by some bodyguards which they are pleased to protect Rocco in any cost. There is also a need called love and belongingness where it is important for him. He and Gracie love each other. As a boss he also makes friend with everyone.

Rocco has fulfilled his esteem need by becoming a host in charity agenda of his company. He feels satisfied about that. Besides, he and Honora Winthrop become interesting news. Their picture shows up as on a cover of London Newspaper. After he fulfilled psychological needs, safety needs, love and belongingness, and esteem needs, he can fulfil next needs, which is self-actualization. Self-actualization is the highest needs.

Rocco has fulfilled his needs as human and he successfully achieves self-actualization as the peak of human necessary things when he is a boss. At this peak position, Rocco feels the maximum satisfaction and so much pride as a human. He uses all his potential to get his destiny which is a wealth and respectable man.

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